JUNE 10, 1788. THE NUMBER 308.

Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

CHARLESTOWN, May 28.

SATURDAY last the Convention met at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and having gone through the forms of ratifying the Conſtitution, paſſed a unanimous vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governour, for the upright conduct in the chair of the Convention. They likewiſe unanimouſly reſolved that the Preſident return by letter, the thanks of their body to the delegates who repreſented this ſtate in the Fœderal Convention—and then the Convention diſſolved themſelves.

In Convention of the people of the ſtate of South-Carolina, by their repreſentatives held in the city of Charleſtown, on Monday the 12th day of May, and continued by divers adjournments to Friday, the twenty third day of May, Anno Domini, 1788, and in the 12th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

The Convention having maturely conſidered the Conſtitution or form of government, reported to Congreſs by the Convention of Delegates from the United States of America, and ſubmitted to them by a reſolution of the Legiſlature of this ſtate, paſſed the 17th and 18th days of February laſt in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to the people of the ſaid United States and their poſterity, DO, in the name and behalf of the people of this ſtate, hereby aſſent to and ratify the ſaid Conſtitution.

Done in Convention the twenty third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth

THOMAS PINCKNEY, Preſident (L. S)

Atteſt JOHN S. DART, Secretary, (L. S.)

And whereas it is eſſential to the preſervation of the rights reſerved to the ſeveral ſtates, and the freedom of the people under the operations of a general government, that the right of preſcribing the manner, time and places of holding their elections to the Fœderal Legiſlature, ſhould be for ever inſeparably annexed to the ſovereignty of the ſeveral ſtates. This convention doth declare, that the ſame ought to remain to all poſterity perpetual and fundamental right in the local, excluſive of the interference of the general government, except in caſes where the legiſlatures of the ſtates ſhall refuſe or neglect to perform and fulfill the ſame, according to the tenor of the ſaid conſtitution.

This convention doth alſo declare, that no ſection or paragraph of the ſaid conſtitution warrants or conſtruction that the ſtates do not retain every power not expreſsly relinquiſhed by them and veſted in the general government of the union.

Reſolved, That the general government of the United States ought never to impoſe direct taxes, but where the monies ariſing from the duties, impoſts and exciſe are inſufficient for the public exigencies; nor then, until Congreſs ſhall have made a requiſition upon the ſtates to aſſeſs, levy and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſitions; and in caſe any ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay its proportion, purſuant to ſuch requiſition then Congreſs may aſſeſs and levy ſuch ſtate's proportion, together with intereſt thereon, at the rate of ſix per cent per annum, from the time of payment preſcribed by ſuch requiſition.

Reſolved, That the third ſection of the ſixth article ought to be amended, by inſerting the word *other* between the words *no* and *religious*.

Reſolved, That it be a ſtanding inſtruction to all ſuch delegates as may hereafter be elected to repreſent this ſtate in the general government, to exert their utmoſt abilities and influence to affect an alteration of the Conſtitution, conformable to the aforegoing reſolutions.

Done in Convention, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven and eighty eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, Preſident, (L. S)

Atteſt JOHN S. DART, Secretary, (L. S.)

Yeſterday being the 27th day of May, the citizens marched in proceſſion from Roper's wharf to Fœderal Green, where a great number of perſons ſat down to dinner, in a truly republican ſtyle, thoſe who were at table, ſaw, perhaps with a little innocent exultation, Generals, Judges, &c. wandering round the table, and politely thanking thoſe who procured them ſomething to eat The day was remarkably fine, and the vaſt number of genteel people who formed the cavalcade, gave a ſtamp of approbation, to the new Conſtitution, highly honorable to its advocates. The planting and mercantile gentlemen were exceedingly numerous and reſpectable—that venerable, ſteady Patriot, Col. Laurens graced the planters with his company, in a characteriſtic ſtyle of dreſs, and the day was happily terminated in ſocial feſtivity.

Fœderal Proceſſion.

An order of march.
Band of muſic.
Battalion of artillery.
Gentlemen Planters.
Gardners.
Inſpectors of rice, indigo, and tobacco, with a hogſhead of tobacco, drawn by horſes.
Butchers, with tools, decorated with ribbons.
Brewers, with tools, &c.
Bakers with tools, &c.
Diſtillers, with tools, &c.
Blackſmiths, with tools, &c.
Whiteſmiths and Cutlers, with tools, &c.
Fire Engine Makers, with tools, &c
Architects, houſe carpenters, with tools, &c.
Bricklayers, with tools, &c.
Painters and Glaſiers, with tools, &c.
Coach painters and coach makers, with tools decorated.
Cabinet makers, with tools, &c.
Wheelrights and Turners, with tools, &c.
Coopers, with tools, &c.
Tanners, Curriers and Skinners, with tools, &c.
Stocking weavers, with tools, &c.
Shoe and Boot-makers, with tools, &c
Sadlers and harneſs makers, with tools, &c.
Hatters, with tools, &c.
Taylors and Habit-makers, with tools, &c.
Peruke makers and hair-dreſſers, with tools, &c.
Goldſmiths and Engravers, with tools, &c.
Watch and clock makers, with tools, &c.
Copperſmiths and Braſs Founders, with tools, &c.
Gun Smiths, with tools, &c.
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Boilers, with tools, &c.
PRINTERS, with a ſtand and compoſitors and preſsmen at work.
Pilots.
Commiſſioners of the Pilotage.
Harbour Maſter.

Ship Fœderaliſt.

Commanded by Captain Robert Cochran, with his mates and crew; drawn by eight white horſes, repreſenting the eight States who have adopted the Conſtitution; each horſe having the name of his reſpective State on his forehead.
Maſters of veſſels and Seamen.
Carters and Draymen,
Commiſſioners of the marine Hoſpital.
Commiſſioners of the markets.
Merchants preceded by the different Conſuls,
Factors.
Vendue Maſters.
Ship carpenters with tools decorated.
Joiners and maſt makers.
Rope-makers with their waiſts encircled with hemp.
Block-makers with tools decorated.
Sail-makers, with tools decorated.
Boat builders, with tools, &c.
Ship Chandlers, with tools, &c.
Carvers and Gilders with tools.
Tinmen with tools.
Tobacconiſts, with tools decorated.
Umbrella-makers, with tools, &c.
Glaſs grinders, Rubbers, Diamond Cutters, Poliſhers and Silverers
Mathematical inſtrument-makers, with tools decorated.
Muſical inſtrument makers.
Limners, with tools, &c.
Stationers and Book Binders, with tools, decorated.
Schoolmaſters, with their ſcholars, books, &c.
Sugar Refiners.
Vintners.
Phyſicians and Surgeons.
Clergy of all denominations.
Sheriff, Clerks of Courts of ſeſſions and Common Pleas, Regiſters of Chancery and Admiralty, Coroner
Judges of Chancery, Seſſions and Pleas and Admiralty robed; Attorney General, Gentlemen of the bar, maſter in Chancery and Ordinary, with their Clerks.
Secretary of the State, bearing the Conſtitution.
Collector of the Cuſtoms, Searcher and waiters.
Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Auditor-General with their Clerks.
Surveyor General, Regiſter of Meſne Conveyance.
Eſcheator.
Poſt Maſter.
The Preſident, Members and Clerks of the Senate robed, and their officers.
The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Members, and Clerk robed, with their officers.
The Intendant and City Council with their ſtaves, preceded by the City Sheriff, Recorder and City Treaſurer.
The Fuſileer Company.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE.

John Mitchel, Daniel Stevens, James Lynah, John Blake, Micheal Kalteiſen, Nathaniel Ruſſel, Daniel Hall, Eſquires.

Fœderal Committee, Saturday the 24th May, 1788.

Preſent. Colonel Mitchell, James Lynah, Nathaniel Ruſſel, John Blake, and Micheal Kalteiſen, Eſquires.

A correſpondent informs us, that he has it from the beſt authority, that the people in the back parts of this ſtate are very anxious to get the machines for ginning, carding and ſpinning cotton amongſt them; they ſay that then the major part of thoſe perſons who are now employed in ſpinning of cotton, can be taught to weave it after it is ſpun by the machines; and adds, that it will take but a few hands to gin, card and ſpin the cotton with the machines, to what it does by manual labour—He mentions alſo that they are determined to raiſe raw ſilk, as they ſay it will not only fetch a great price, but will be attended with little trouble in bringing it to market, as is the caſe with bulky articles.

It is alſo ſaid to be in contemplation to encourage the wearing of cotton velvet throughout the United States, in winter time, which is ſtronger and warmer wear than broad cloth; this will encourage the raiſing of cotton, and will enable the northern ſtates to manufacture all their wool into coarſe cloths, for the uſe of our ſlaves, &c He adds, that if we wiſh to be a united people, each ſtate muſt play into the others hands as much as poſſible and do all they can to ſerve each other, which will cement us together ſo that we ſhall then be not nominally but really an united people It is not doubted but that France will manufacture cotton into velvets for the uſe of her inhabitants, in winter, which enrich us; and as we are in alliance with them, they by ſtrengthening and enriching us, will ſerve themſelves in an eminent degree

PHILADELPHIA, *June 5.*

WE hear that the farmers of Bibery and Lower Dublin townſhips in Philadelphia county, have ſigned an aſſociation to give no ſpiritu us liquors to their labourers at the enſuing harveſt. They propoſe in the room of ſpirits, to give beer, cyder, butter milk, and molaſſes and water.

A gentleman, who lately travelled through New England, informs us, that the amount of POTASH exported from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts laſt year was 300,000 dollars. In all their towns, perſons are employed with waggons of a ſuitable conſtruction for the purpoſe, to go through the neighbourhood, and to buy up all the aſhes of the country, which are conveyed to the manufactories, and there made to yield their ſalt. By this practice the aſhes of every farm houſe (which were formerly uſeleſs) become profitable to the farmer and to the ſtate. In New York the exportation of pot aſh laſt year amounted to eighty thouſand pounds.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, dated May 16, 1788.

"The news of this country is confined to Indian affairs, and three-fourths of thoſe accounts, have very little truth in them. It is expected there will be a general attendance of the Indians at the treaty; at preſent there are no appearances of hoſtile intentions among the ſavages. Some boats were attacked in March laſt about 600 miles down the Ohio, and ſome people killed and others taken; among the latter, is Mr Purviance, of Baltimore, who was met beyond Sanduſky, on the road to Detroit; from circumſtances attending this matter, it is conjectured ſome white men were principal agents in the affair."

HALIFAX, (N. S.) May 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Quebec, to his friend here, dated March 29.

"THE loyaliſts are coming into this Province in vaſt numbers; 700 families of Quakers from Pennſylvania, and 107 families from Suſſex, in New Jerſey, are petitioning for lands on Lake Erie —— Above 1000 families are now applying for a ſettlement to the eaſtward of Lake Champlain; Col Fitch, of Connecticut, is at their head

"Thus we go on proſperouſly and if Lord Dorcheſter lives (which is the fervant prayer of every loyaliſt) in a few years the whole province, from this to Detroit, will be filled with good and faithful ſubjects There are now upwards of 10,000 ſouls ſettled between the Cedars and Cartaraqui; that, and all about it, is the fineſt country and richeſt land in the world; they already ſend to market large quantities of wheat, butter, &c—They are happy and enhanced."

LONDON, March 24.

THE defeat of the Prince de Cobourg, in the Bockowine, is confirmed by the Imperial Gazette: The intemperate ardour of the Prince led him to attack a superior force. The paper acknowledges that the Auſtrians have loſt 4000 men, and their army of 14,000 men, entirely defeated. The regiment of Siculions has ſuffered the moſt, having loſt 14 officers; which, when we recollect that there are only three officers to a company of 200 men in the Imperial ſervice, makes the loſs conſiderable.

The Turks have made a moſt glorious defence in the ſkirmiſhes they have had with the Auſtrians, in all of which they have been decidedly victorious. An Auſtrian army under the command of the Prince de Cobourg, conſiſting of 15,000, has been entirely put to the rout; the attack on Grandiſca has alſo failed; and the famine and diſeaſe which have already made their woeful appearance, are perhaps, more formidable allies to the Turks, than all the powers of Europe would be.

We learn that the Dey of Algiers, has ordered all the corſairs of that regency to keep in port, and to prepare themſelves for joining in a fleet, it is thought, to attack the Ruſſians, whenever their fleet comes into the Mediterranean; the ſame preparations are making at Tunis and Tripoli.

It is pretty generally known, that the Cabinet of Madrid have reſolved to aſſiſt the Porte with no inconſiderable naval force, and that they declared ſuch intention to our Court, and ſo accounted for their preſent armament.

The intention of the Spaniards, and the account of their armaments, are ſo far from being unſatisfactory, that it has been notified to the Court of Madrid that no obſtacle would be thrown in the way of ſuch intention being carried into execution by the Britiſh nation.

All the advantages that can be juſtly expected by the Empreſs of Ruſſia from Great Britain, on the preſent occaſion, muſt be confined to thoſe which may reſult from the neutrality of Great Britain, which from many circumſtances promiſes to be an armed neutrality. But ſhould the din of war ſpread wide, the armed neutrality muſt ceaſe, and England, in juſtice to herſelf, take that part which policy, expedience, and an attention to her intereſt may require.

April 2. Several hundred tons of ſhipping have been purchaſed by the Porte during the laſt four months. Ruſſia has alſo been at the ſame work, in a way that required the interpoſition of government: The plan was to purchaſe the ſhipping, and have the veſſels navigated to the place of deſtination, after which our ſeamen were enticed into the ſervice of the power, for which the purchaſe was made.

Thoſe who delight in the horrid relation of well fought battles, amd fields covered with ſlaughtered hoſts, will ſoon, no doubt, be gratified, in the events of the war between the Turks and Ruſſians. We anticipate, with grief, the rivers of blood which will flow, the dying groans which will aſcend, the ravages and diſſolutions which will take place, in this war of Ruſſian and Auſtrian ambition! In what dreadful calamities do the paſſions of the great involve mankind.

There are not far ſhort of a MILLION of the human ſpecies at this inſtant in arms on the borders of Turkey, for the purpoſe of deſtroying each other: But much of this inhuman buſineſs may probably be ſaved, as the plague rages violently at Conſtantinople, and will inevitably be ſoon communicated to the Imperial and Ruſſian, as well as the Ottoman armies, where it will make more dreadful havock than even the vengeful weapons of the adverſe parties!

April 5. The Parapet of Belgrade, according to one of the foreign prints, is amazingly ſtrong; the ſlope of the breaſt work is inwards; there are batteries playing athwart each other. The Imperial troops, however, have a cannon elevated, loaded with ſmall charges, which fire over the Parapet, and do great miſchief. They had erected a battery en rouage, for the purpoſe of diſmounting the Turkiſh cannon, with batteries upon eminences, which were playing with great vigour when the laſt accounts came away.

The Turks have a camp at the bottom of a hill cloſe to Belgrade, with trenches at the bottom, and a Parapet at the top, with redoubts on the wings to cover the troops; their cannon from about nine to eighteen pounders; they have batteries ſunken, with trenches cut in the earth againſt the muzzles of the cannon, to give the enemy a warm reception, ſhould they approach the works.

The artillery guard before Belgrade are ſpoken of as a very active corps, they are in front, and the centries are round the park of artillery. In the courſe of marching, they were both in rear and front. The Captain of the guard is ſaid to be a Scotchman.

How the ladies will take Sir John Gallini's appeal reſpecting their head dreſſes, yet remains conjectural; ſome of them will no doubt ſtrike part of their plumage, and ornamental graſs and wheat-ears, but "pleaſed with a feather, tickled with a ſtraw!" They cannot entirely relinquiſh the faſhion.

Feathers which are ſo ornamental in the dreſſes of the ladies of London and Paris, are worn in China as a mark of diſtinction: A Prince of the blood wears three peacock feathers; nobles of the higheſt ranks, two; and the loweſt claſs of the nobility, one.

Letters announce the death of PETER PAUL, Marquis d'Oſſun, grandee of Spain. He was formerly Ambaſſador to Naples and Spain, and conducted the celebrated negociation, known by the name of the family compact.

DUBLIN, April 5.

THE anſwer of the French King to a diſputation from the Parliament of Rennes, on the 19th of Feb. has lately been publiſhed, and is conceived in the following terms:

"I ordered three Magiſtrates from my Parliament of Rennes; I made known to them my intentions, and I charged my Secretary of ſtate of the province to deliver them, that they may be carried to my Parliament. You have preſumed to oppoſe this form, as if my Parliament of Bretagne was entitled to a different treatment from all my other Parliaments; as if Magiſtrates ſummoned by my orders could not be charged to report them to my court, of which they are members; as if my will, written by mine own hand, could be equivocal; or, in fine, as if the letter of my Secretary of ſtate did not ſtill add to it the greateſt authenticity. I ſhall ever maintain the forms preſcribed by the laws, but never will I pay any regard to vain formalities, conceived only to elude my orders or miſtake them. Not content to have complained of this form, you have reſumed all the objects contained in your firſt arret, of which I had interdicted any repetition. I never ſhall tolerate my Parliaments in meddling with matters foreign to their juriſdiction. Each is eſtabliſhed for the province in which it is placed, and all that does not relate to that province, cannot be cognizable thereby—What confuſion muſt be in the adminiſtration of the kingdom, if, notwithſtanding the difference cauſed by remoteneſs, by the diverſity of views and intereſts, by the want of utility in ideas and principles, all affairs, under pretext of ſome indirect connection with the general good, ſhould become an object of deliberation to fourteen Parliaments?

"You have done yet more, reſolving on freſh remonſtrances reſpecting thoſe objects for which you are not competent; you have given way to diſcuſſions capable of altering the ſubmiſſion of the people, to whom you ſhould have been an example, both as ſubjects and officers

"I ſummoned you to make known my diſſatisfaction, and to inform you that I forbid my Parliament of Rennes to proceed farther in their remonſtrances. I never will liſten to them when they treat of irrelevant matters, and ſhall receive none which do not bear marks of that reſpect and ſubmiſſion due to me. I have ſuppreſſed your arret of the 2nd of laſt month: It is contrary to your duty to remain on your regiſters."

It is further ſaid, that the King will go one day this week to Paris to meet his Parliament. The object of this, as ſome pretend, is to enregiſter new edicts for the ſtamp and territorial taxes; others ſpeak of an object more important, a total change in the ſyſtem of Parliament, the erection of a new court for enregiſtering his Majeſty's edicts, and the Parliaments throughout the kingdom to be in future conſidered as mere courts of juſtice. Whatever may be his Majeſty's intention on this ſubject, it ſeems univerſally agreed, that the preſent Parliaments have endeavoured to aſſume an authority, which does not Conſtitutionally belong to them, and that therefore ſome ſteps are neceſſary to check their pretenſions.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savannah, to his friend in this city, dated the 11th of May, 1788

YOU requeſt my opinion on the real cauſe of our preſent diſturbances with the Indians I give it you with pleaſure, as I find you are generally in error on that ſubject.

"The Creek Indians are ſettled along our weſtern frontiers between this State and Florida, amounting perhaps in the whole to five or ſix thouſand men. The ſupply of this nation with goods, and the monopoly of their furs and peltry, formed a very profitable branch of the commerce of this State before the revolution, and ſince has been almoſt excluſively in the hands of the citizens of this ſtate. There has been a houſe lately eſtabliſhed at St, Mark's in Florida, ſupported and furniſhed by the refugees in the Bahama Iſlands, for the ſole purpoſe of engroſſing the Indian trade. The ſame Alexander M'Gillivry, whom you ſee ſo often mentioned, is taken in as one of the partners, and being the ſon of an Indian woman of good family in one of their towns, he has been able to gain ſome adherents to aſſiſt him in his deſign.

"His conſtant buſineſs for theſe three years paſt, has been to involve this ſtate in a war with the Indians, to effectually break up all communication on this quarter, and thus ſecure the whole Indian trade in their own hands.

"It is in the power of a few individuals, active as they are in miſchief, to keep ſo extenſive a frontier as ours conſtantly in alarm, and unleſs ſpeedily checked or explained by treaty, their barbarities will ſoon involve a whole ſettlement in war.

"We have ſeveral times quieted them by treaties and preſents, but it has now been of ſo long continuance, and ſo many murders have been committed, the paſſions of ſo many on both ſides are irritated to ſuch a degree, that I fear it is now only to be ſuppreſſed by force.

"The pretended diſpute between us and the Indians reſpecting territory, is a mere deluſion. The boundary line of our frontier counties, as eſtabliſhed in 1783, immediately on our entering into treaty with them at the cloſe of the late war gave them very general ſatisfaction, and was never complained of in any of their different talks or treaties, till within theſe two years, M'Gillivry and his junto have found it neceſſary to have recourſe to it. That this is the caſe you may be convinced from the tenor of their publications in the Bahama Gazette. Laſt year they laid claim only to the lands lying between the Oconee river and Ogechee, which would be allowing in their great goodneſs, our ſtate to be in breadth from eaſt to weſt, between 20 and 30 miles.

"This year their claim is entirely new and in another part. They now challenge the tract of country on the Sea-Board, lying between us and Florida, from the Alatamaha to St. Mary's river, including the counties of Glyn and Camden which were laid out, and principally patented in the time of Sir James Wright, our former Governour before the revolution, and recited by name as you will ſee in the Conſtitution of this ſtate in 1777.

"I am ſenſible it is impoſſible entirely to prevent individuals from encroaching, and ſurveying lands beyond the Indian line. This is always very provoking to the Indians, and has been prevented as far as poſſible.

"I am confident there has not been an individual whoſe ſurvey has been confirmed, or who has been allowed to ſettle himſelf beyond the boundary line as eſtabliſhed by law, that the Indian nation in general has been well ſatisfied with the eſtabliſhment of that line, and that the preſent diſturbances among them, ariſe from entirely a different cauſe."

BOSTON, May 28.

ON Monday laſt ſeveral corps of the Middleſex militia paraded on Waltham plains, for the purpoſe of acquiring knowledge of real action. At one o'clock, the line was formed in an open field, from right to left, as follows: Troop of horſe commanded by Captain Fuller: The Weſton Light-Infantry, Captain Bigelow—the Watertown artillery, Major Kent—and the Newton militia—The whole under Major Kent.—At three o'clock, the horſe and infantry, paſſed the bridge, which they were afterwards to attack; and a detachment from the militia, marched down, and took poſſeſſion to defend it: The horſe and infantry, after a ſhort ſkirmiſh in the woods, came on to the attack—the horſe keeping the road, flanked by the infantry. When this body approached the bridge, the centinels fired, and communicated the alarm; the detachment immediately engaged—and were ſupported by a heavy fire from the artillery from a hill adjoining—but being charged by the horſe and infantry, and overpowered by numbers were obliged to retreat to the main body.—The aſſailants purſued to the field where the line was firſt formed—the action then became general, and concluded, after a well fought battle, by the horſe and infantry, drawing off; after which the line was formed as at firſt. The whole of this tranſaction afforded complete ſatisfaction to a large number of ſpectators—who teſtified to the good order and martial appearance of the ſeveral corps; who were all in elegant uniforms.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

ON the 29th ult. the Synod of New York and Philadelphia broke up, after finiſhing their buſineſs. During their ſeſſion, they reſolved themſelves into four Synods, and one General Aſſembly or Council. The Synods are to meet annually in New York, Philadelphia, Virginia, and in one of the Carolinas, from which places the Synods are to derive their names. The General Aſſembly is to meet in Philadelphia. In the paſtoral letter agreed to by the Reverend Synod, we hear they have ſtrongly recommended the diſuſe of ſpirituous liquors, the abolition of negro ſlavery, with the inſtruction of the negroes in literature and religion, and the deciſion of all diſputes among the members of their communion by means of arbitration, after the manner of the primitive Chriſtians, and of the people called Quakers. Should this practice become general among all ſects of Chriſtians, how much time would be ſaved, that is ſpent in idleneſs, by plaintiffs, defendants, jurors and witneſſes at court, how much drinking and gaming would be prevented, which are practiſed during the ſeſſion of courts, how much expence, ill blood, malice, and even hereditary hatred, would likewiſe be prevented by it, all of which are the uſual conſequences of law ſuits—Who knows but what the effects of this Chriſtian mode of arbitrating diſputes, may ſpread from Chriſtians to public bodies, and that it may prove the means of teaching ſtates and kings the folly and madneſs of ſettling their diſputes by an appeal to arms. Greater revolutions in the opinions and conduct of men have often ariſen from much ſmaller cauſes.

JUNE 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated May 30.

"New Hampſhire is well diſpoſed, and will have her Convention but a few days in ſeſſion before the ratifies."

As Mr. Alexander Brown, of Somerſet county, New-Jerſey, was on his way to this city on the 30th ult. about four o'clock, P. M. he ſtopped at the inn (on the Briſtol road) about ſix miles from town. After paying his reckoning, and juſt ſetting off, two men well dreſſed came out of the inn, and aſking him if he was for Philadelphia, telling him, if he was, they would be company; he informed them, he was always happy to have good commany, and accordingly they all then ſet off with the greateſt civility, untill they came to a wood, about three quarters of a mile from the inn; when ſuddenly one of the villians preſented a piſtol to Mr. Brown's breaſt, and told him, if he did not deliver all the money he had, he was a dead man. Mr. Brown having nothing to defend himſelf, was obliged to deliver his pocket-book; with twenty dollars ſpecie, and five dollars Jerſey paper money, with ſome other papers of not much value, and left him poſſeſſed only of a few coppers. As ſoon as they had accompliſhed their purpoſe, they leaped their horſes over the fence, and went through the wood as faſt as they could ride. One of the villains rode a bay horſe, with one hind foot white, about fourteen hands and a half high; had on a light blue coat, ſpotted velvet waiſtcoat, and breeches appeared about 23 or 24 years of age, middle ſtature. The other had on a dark brown coat, and rode a brown horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, about fifteen hands high. Both the villians had boots and ſpurs on.

TRENTON, June 3.

THE following curious circumſtance may be depended on as a fact: About the middle of April laſt, a turkey hen belonging to Mr. Reuben Potter, of Black Hollow, near Arneyſtown, was ſet on nine eggs; at the end of four weeks they looked at the eggs, but there was none hatched; they daily looked, being over the uſual time, and at the end of five weeks to their great ſurprize, they found eighteen turkies hatched, two and two faſtned together by the wings and end of their little toes as they came out of the ſhell;—the owner ſeparated them with a ſharp knife; one of them was hurt in parting and is dead; ſeventeen are now living, an and in a thriving condition.

BALTIMORE, June 10.

A WRITER in a late New York news paper, furniſhes the following intereſting obſervations and reflections:——"No country under the ſun is better calculated for commerce than this republic of America; every circumſtance contributes to advance its proſperity; the heavens and the earth, the air and the

watch all contrive to promote its happiness; its situation extending for several hundred miles on the border, of the sea; its large navigable rivers, which originate in its most interior parts, and which communicate with the ocean; the variety of its climate, and the fertility of its soil, which render it fit for the production of all the necessaries of life, and all the materials of commerce; the mildness of its government, which opens an asylum to all strangers who are dissatisfied with their own; the freedom of its religion, which permits every man to worship his God, in the manner most agreeable to his conscience; that tolerating spirit of religious freedom which tramples upon fanaticism and persecution, and renders mankind friends to heaven and earth; to God, as their universal father; to man, as their brother. A nation thus circumstanced, and enjoying all these advantages, ought to be opulent, powerful, and happy.

"The distresses of this extensive Western Empire, rich in territory, increasing in numbers, nervous in war, naturally affable and forbearing in peace, making great strides towards the marks of perfection in the arts, sciences, agriculture, and commerce, and profound in politics, have been, and still are depicted in the blackest colours of our enemies, and feelingly lamented by many of our warmest friends and patriots, who having been instrumental to our independence, are endeavouring with a patriotic ardour, that does them honour, to wipe away the stigma, and by the adoption of a new system of government, to place these thirteen states upon a broad and lasting foundation that shall stand the shocks of time; diffuse the blessings of free and universal trade; command respect and homage from the surrounding world, and transmit to posterity unimpaired, those sacred rights to which themselves were born.

"Amidst this fluctuating scene, the last remains of undefiled freedom are left with us. And oh! forbid it virtue! that any part of our inviolable liberties, which sprung, like man, from the all-forming hand of his benevolent Creator, and which have been sanctified by the hallowed faith of characters and constitutions, should fall a prey and sacrifice at the polluted shrine of lawless anarchy. May every freeman examine into the present state of our national government, and the result of that examination will convice him, that it is too debilitated to support the pillars of fair freedom's temple, which the blood of heroes have reared. The Fœderal Constitution is adequate to remedying the evils under which we labour, and the adoption of which will be an object desirable to be obtained by every honest man. And when once the triumphant arch is erected, the lover of laws, founded on justice and equity, may rest securely, "under his own vine and fig tree, and have none to make him afraid;"—while the wretch, who with sacrilegious hand attempts to dam up the streams which flow from that source from whence the people derive their safety and security, will have cause to fear and tremble."

RICHMOND, June 19.

THE hail which fell on Friday last injured the corn and wheat very considerably in many parts of Henrico county; it was so large as to break a great number of pains of glass in several houses contigious to this city. A gentleman from Fluvannah informs, that it was so large in that county as to kill a number of cattle, beat off the bark of large trees, and totally destroyed the wheat and most part of the corn, in the direction which it went.

The Honourable the Convention are yet engaged in the discussion of the important subject submitted to their consideration; the accurate investigation they have been under the necessity of giving every, the minutest part, has perhaps employed them longer than was expected, but their constituents and posterity will applaud the assiduity and attention they have shewn to this interesting subject. They have now arrived to the article respecting the Executive. It is yet impossible to determine on which side the majority will be.

By a gentleman from Kentucky we learn, that scarce twenty four hours pass but some murder or other depredation is committed; that on the 14th of May in the wilderness, about twenty men with as many pack horses, loaded with goods were attacked by a number of Indians, when one of the party was killed, the rest fled, and left the Indians in possession of their plunder. ——— He further says there were several whites captured on the Clinch mountain.

The ship Fœderalist, Captain Barney, a compliment from the Patriots of Baltimore to his Excellency General Washington, arrived at Mount Vernon on Sunday evening the 8th inst. On her arrival she was saluted with eight guns, being one for every adopting state.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated June 9, 1788.

"A few days since a gentleman arrived here from Spain, who is on his way to Kentuky at this time for the purpose of procuring 13 or 14,000 hogsheads of tobacco, which he has contracted with the Spanish government to supply, and to be delivered at New Orleans. He brings information that Spain is willing to cede to us the navigation of the Mississippi, so soon as we shall have established a permanent government to form a treaty with them."

On Monday last, Capt. Archibald Carroll from Norfolk, for the murder of one of his seamen, and Henry Johnson from Surry county, for horsestealing, were condemned to be hanged on the 18th of next month. Catharine Crull from Monongalia, found guilty of the murder of her husband, for reasons appearing to the court, was ordered to be confined in jail till next October term.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Belfast, Pinkerton, Belfast.
Schooner Crescent, Robertson, Antigua.
——Sally, Hall, North-Carolina.
——Trial, Thompson, ditto.
— Eunice, Butler, ditto.
Sloop Virginia, Whightehead, ditto.
——Speedwell, Bowman, ditto.
——Richmond Packet, Gagget, Boston.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Governeur, Mackins, Bourdeaux.
——Neptune, Talbot, London.
Crescent, Robertson, Antigua.

☞ This is to give notice, that all the stages which run into Richmond (instead of arriving on Monday's as usual) will come in on Sunday, the 22d inst. in order to accommodate gentlemen intending to the General Assembly.—An extra stage will leave Williamsburg and Fredericksburg on the same day, if necessary.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,——The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz.* Mr. T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg.* Mr. John Grammar, *Petersburg.* Mr. John Driver, *Suffolk.* Mr. George Purdie, *Smithfield.* Mr. Smith *Portsmouth.* Mr. Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg.* Mr. Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

The Subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they have opened a Shop for the MANUFACTORY *of*

TIN WARE,

Next door (in the cross street) to Mess. Roche's store.

Where any tin ware by the quantity or piece, may be had on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

MICHAEL HICHLER.
WILLIAM COOKE.

Richmond June 16, 1788.

Wright Southgate,

Has imported by the late arrivals,
A general and well chosen assortment of
EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS,

Which are now opening and selling off at the lowest prices;

Each article can be afforded for cash, tobacco, ginsang, or any kind of publick securities, at their value.

N B. The above store is kept in the first brick house from the Bridge, where almost every useful article may be had for Ladies ond Gentlemen's ware.

Richmond, June 16, 1788.

To be Sold,

On the 2d Thursday in August next, at New Kent courthouse, upon eighteen months credit;

A SMALL PARCEL OF

L A N D,

Containing seven and one half acres,

Lying on the main road leading from the courthouse to Richmond, about half a mile above the said courthouse, the improvements on the said land are a convenient dwelling and store house, kitchen, stable, and some other out houses, with a large garden pailed in, the whole now in good repair, with an exceeding good spring of water. European goods, or country produce, will be received in payment, in three half yearly payments. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the printer of this paper; or of the subscriber——Who informs the public that he is now provided with a boat and hands, for the purpose of transporting passengers at the ferry, formerly called Webb's ferry, in New Kent county, at which place good entertainment for travellers may be had.

J. L RAEY.

JUNE 5, 1788.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO OR THREE

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

Who are good *Workmen*,

To whom good wages will be given, by applying to the subscriber residing at the back of the Capitol.

WILLIAM NICOLSON.

RICHMOND, June 2, 1788.

PASTURAGE.

EXCELLENT and extensive

PASTURAGE,

Well enclosed, on the FALL's PLANTATION, for such as choose to send HORSES by the day, week, or month. Apply to

THO. CARTER, *Overseer.*

Manchester, May 7, 1788.

MEDICINES

JUST IMPORTED
From LONDON,
And sold Wholesale and Retail by
HUNT & ADAMS,
At their WAREHOUSE
In *Richmond* and *Williamsburg*, *viz.*

ALOES Barbadoes.
——Succotreni.
——Heppetic.
Arsenick white.
——Yellow.
Anniseeds.
Adams Tincture of red Bark.
Anderson's Scots Pills.
Antimony Crude.
Bark Peruvian.
——Red ditto.
Balsam of Tolu.
——Fryars.
——Peru.
——Sulphur.
British oil.
Bateman's Drops.
Balsam Capivi.
——Honey.
—— Turlingtons.
Brimstone.
Borox.
Cephalick Snuff.
Cantharides.
Cinnamon.
Cainæ Root.
Caustic Commoh.
——Lunar.
Colombo Root.
Calomel pl.
Camomile Flowers.
Camphor.
Crem Tartar.
Cochineal.
Court Plaister.
Daffys Elixir.
Dr. Huxam's Tincture of Bark with printed directions.
Dragons Blood.
Emetic Tartar.
Elixir Vitriol aud.
——Aloes.
——Paragoric.
——Stoughton's
Extract Gentian.
Goulard's
Hemlock.
Ether Vitriol.
Flower Sulphur.
Benjamin.
Glauber Salts.
Gum Arabic.
Ammoniadem.
Elimi.
Assafætidæ.
Dragon.
Juniper.
Myrrh.
Opium.
Guaiacum.
Ippicacuana powd.
Isinglass.
Jalap.
Jesuits Bark.
Lavend drops.
Laudanum liquid.
Magnesia
Manna Flake
Common.
Mercury Præcip. red.
White Rhubarb.
Mercury Corrosive Sublimate.
Nitre Purified.
Opium.
Orris Root.
Oil Aniseed.
Castor.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Lavender.
Mace.
Mustard Seed.
Nutmegs.
Origanum.
Peppermint.
Vitriol.
Juniper.
Carui.
Thyme.
Pills ex Duobus.
Cochia.
Dr. Hoopers.
Plaisters Diaculum.
Drawing.
Sticking.
Strengthing.
Sal Volatile.
Harthorn Volat.
Ammon Crude.
Spermacæte.
Smelling bottles for the head-ach—cut and plain with Salts.
Spirit Nitri sweet.
Vitriol.
Sarsaparilla.
Seammony.
Senræ.
Sago.
Sugar of Lead.
Syringes.
Tooth Powder.
Brushes.
Tincture Myrrh.
Turmerick Root.
Valerian ditto
Vitriol white and blue.
Verdigrease.
Volatile salt of vinegar for the head-ach, fainting or hysteric fits.
Patent Medicines of all sorts and Drugg's.
Perfumery, &c.

SNUFF & TOBACCO,

Manufactured in the best manner.
And Sold very Reasonably.

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, the 21st of Nov. 1787.

THOMAS LIVESAY, Plaintiff.
against
ARTHUR DUFF, Defendant.

THE defendant ARTHUR DUFF, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of the order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Russell, in the county of Franklin, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse, in the city of Richmond.

(A copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILLE, C. H. C.

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE LAWS,

Passed last SESSION.

POETRY.

ON MISS H——.

THE lovely young nymph, who's the theme of my Lays,
Surpaſſes my utmoſt exertions of praiſe:
Not all the gay beauties the univerſe boaſts,
The tattle of beaux, and the topic of toaſts,
Can vie with the charges of the exquiſite fair,
So graceſull's her look, ſo enchanting's her air!
A glance from her eyes has the pierce of a dart,
Enſlaves the affection, and conquers the heart;
No roſe can compare with the bloom of her face,
Enrich'd with whatever's enchanting in grace;
Her ſnowy white breaſt the fair lilly excels,
On each poliſh'd limb a juſt ſymmetry dwells;
Her ſmiles give the heart a ſenſation divine,
Diſpell every grief, and each paſſion refine.
Had the righteous King had the pride of her ſex,
To comfort his ſoul when his pangs did perplex,
In Abiſhag's ſtead had the charmer appear'd.
His heart had drunk life, and his ſpirit been charm'd;
Reviviſy'd accents had flown from his tongue,
The maid's healing power, the theme of his ſong.
May virtue's bleſt ſteps be the guide of her youth,
Conducted by innocence, prudence and truth.
From artful ſeducers may angel protect!
With guardian attention her conduct direct.
May ſlanderous detraction be void of its aim,
No envious aſperſions beſpot her bright fame;
May life yield her pleaſures, devoid of dull care,
And bliſs full emotions poſſeſs the ſweet fair.
As love the ſoft paſſion, exhilirates life,
May the beautious maid be the amiable wife,
With the ſwain of her heart, in kind ſympathy live,
Enjoy ev'ry bleſſing that Hyman can give;
Thus happily gliding thro' life's fleeling road,
Be wafted to manſions of bliſsfull abode.

Henrico, June 6, 1788.

RICHMOND COFFEE HOUSE.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public in general, that ſhe has opened Coffee-Houſe in the lower brick building, on the weſt ſide of the main ſtreet adjoining Meſſ. Hollingſworth & Johnſton's ſtore, near the old ſtate-houſe; where ſhe ſtill hopes to merit the continuance of her old cuſtomers, and the public in general; as her houſe is amply ſupplied with liquors of the beſt kind that can be got. Due attention ſhall be paid to give ſatisfaction.

She will take in ſix or eight gentlemen to breakfaſt and dine, or dine only, by the year, or leſs time, as they may chooſe.

SARRAH GILBERT.

JUNE, 1, 1788.

VIRGINIA to wit:

By his Excellency EDMUND RANDOLPH, *Eſquire, Governor of the Commonwealth.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a remonſtrance to the General Aſſembly hath been delivered to the Executive by the Preſident of the Honorable Court of Appeals, declaring, among other things "That the conſtitution, and the "act, intituled, "An act eſtabliſhing Diſtrict Courts," "are in oppoſition and cannot exiſt together; that the "former muſt controul the latter; and that the ſaid "Court ought not to do any thing officially in the exe"cution of an act, which appears to be contrary to "the ſpirit of the conſtitution." And it hath been moreover adjudged by the ſaid Court, that clerks of the diſtrict courts ought not now to be appointed for reaſons contained in the ſaid remonſtrance, which the ſaid Court have requeſted to be laid before the General Aſſembly at their firſt ſeſſion.

AND whereas an opportunity as early as poſſible ought to be given to the Legiſlature, to reviſe the ſaid act, and examine the proceedings of the ſaid Court, according to the ſtandard of conſtitutional rights.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of the Council of State, to call the General Aſſembly to meet at the public buildings in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 23d day of June next.—And the ſeveral Senators and Delegates are hereby required then and there to meet, in order to conſult concerning the premiſes.

Seal

GIVEN under my hand and the ſeal of the Commonwealth at Richmond, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight, and of the Commonwealth the twelfth.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

☞ The ſeveral Printers in this ſtate are requeſted to inſert the foregoing proclamation in their papers.

Five Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber (living in Frederickſburg) in May laſt, a dark mulatto girl who goes by the name of JENNY VALENTINE, and is now lurking about Richmond, at the houſe of one HANNAH MACKLAND; ſhe has a mother in Williamſburg, and it is probable will go there. I will give the above reward to have her ſecured in any jail ſo that I get her, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid by

THOMAS BROWN.

N B. All perſons are forwarned from harbouring or employing the above negro at their peril.

T. B.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Geographical & Topographical

HISTORY OF AMERICA.

CONTAINING, exclusive of the hiſtory of South America, a deſcriptive account of the Thirteen United States generally and individually, by JOHN O'CONNOR, Eſq;

CONTENTS,

The hiſtory of South-America.
The hiſtory of North-America.
The hiſtory of the union; from perſonal obſervation, and ſuch documents, journals, and records as may appear conducive to complete a treatiſe of ſuch importance.

This part may neceſſarily aſſume a biographical form; as the life, death, and misfortunes of illuſtrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American Independence will be delineated—without prejudice. from authorities whom *prejudice itſelf*, at this hour of calmneſs and candour, would not eaſily ſuſpect of partiality, or miſrepreſentation.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this hiſtory ſhall conſiſt of four or more volumes, each containing 400 pages printed on fine paper, octavo, and compoſed in a new letter—

II. That two volumes ſhall be delivered to the ſubſcribers in the year 1788, for which they are to pay 3 dollars, one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing—Theſe volumes will contain a map of the world.

III. That the third volume ſhall then go to preſs, and be delivered to the ſubſcribers for one dollar each—To contain a map of the Thirteen United States.

IV. The fourth volume to be delivered on the payment of one dollar, and to contain a map of the Weſtern Territory.

V. As the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but—particularly the great ſcenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials which may render this work voluminous, gentlemen, diſpoſed to ſupport the continuation of the hiſtory, are to pay conſiderably eſs than the price ſtipulated for the firſt four volumes.

The firſt volume will be prepared for publication with all poſſible diſpatch.

N. B. This hiſtory will be embelliſhed with a variety of engravings laid down from the new hiſtory of Mexico, by the ABBE D' FRANCESCO SAVIERO CLAVIGERO, tranſlated from the Italian by Doctor Cullen. This work is not yet known on the continent.

VIRGINIA, *to wit:*

At a High Court of Chancery, held in RICHMOND, the 21ſt of November 1787.

THOMAS LIVESAY, Plaintiff.
againſt
DAVID GRIFFETH and JOHN HARVIE, Eſquire. } Defendants.

THE defendant David Griffeth not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rule of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his Counſel it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the Pariſh of Ruſſell, in the county of Franklin on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILLE, C. H. C. C.

At a Court held for York county the 17th day of March, 1788.

JEAN LOUIS REY, Plaintiff.
againſt
DOMINIC SANS, Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that on enquiry at the Defendants uſual place of reſidence he cannot be found. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Council, it is ordered that the ſaid Defendant do appear here on the third Monday in May next, and anſwer the Plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the Church door of the Pariſh of York Hampton, in the bo rough and county of York, on ſome Sunday immediate ly after divine ſervice, and at the front door of theCourthouſe in the county and borough aforeſaid.

A Copy.
ROBERT H. WALLER, C. Y. C.

Loſt or Miſlaid,

A NOTE for a hogſhead of TOBACCO, paſſed at Osborne's, in the name of William Williamſon, November 7th, 1787, No. 73, 1212, 111, 1101. If the above ſhould be offered for ſale, it is hoped the perſon to whom it is offered will ſtop it, as a new note is taken out for it, and every other method made uſe of to have it detected.

JUNE, 11, 1788.

Juſt Imported,

From London, and to be ſold at T. NICOLSON's Printing Office, a choice collection of

MAGAZINES,

Neatly Bound and Lettered,

Of which are the FOLLOWING:

NOVELLEST, containing Pamela, or virtue rewarded.—Ditto Sentimental Journey.—Adventures of David Simple.—Hiſtory of Jonathan Wild the Great.—Devil on two Sticks.—Ditto Arabian Nights Entertainment.—Ditto Triſtram Shandy.—Chineſe Tales.—The Siſters, Almorand and Hammet, an oriental tale.—Joſeph Andrews.—Parliamentary Regiſter for 1785.—Ditto vol. 19 and 20.—Wits Magazine, 2 vols.—Faſhionable do.—Gentleman's do. for 1785 and 86.—European do. for 1785 and 86.—Political do. for 1785 and 86.—Univerſal do. for 1785 and 86.—Weſtminſter do. for 1785.—Town and Country do. for 1785 and86.—Ladies do. for 1785 and 86.—New Ladies do. for 1786.—New London do. for 1786.—The Rambler.—The whole of the Magazines are furniſhed with a number of elegant copperplates.—One elegant violin, with caſe and ſpare ſtrings.—Twenty four dances and cotillions.—Alſo a variety of Songs, ſet to muſic.

☞ *A few copies of the* LAWS *of laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly.*

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTYBONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.